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15 Jan Supsov Presidium Session Reported

PM161032 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jan 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Session"]

[Text] A routine USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session chaired by Comrade A.A. Gromyko was held in the Kremlin 15 January.

The Presidium examined the question of the work of the Ryazan City Soviet on the implementation of its powers in the sphere of sociocultural and consumer services to the population in the light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) Plenums. A report was delivered by N.N. Chumakov, chairman of the Ryazan Gorispolkom. A report was heard from Ye.V. Balakina, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and first secretary of Zaraysk CPSU Gorkom in Moscow Oblast, who spoke on behalf of the deputies who had taken part in preparing the said question. The session was addressed by: V.G. Zhirkov, chairman of the Ryazan Oblispolkom; Ya.Ya. Vagris, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and V.P. Orlov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The question of the practice of the examination of citizens' appeals to Turkmen SSR soviets of people's deputies was then discussed. A report was delivered by V. Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. On behalf of the deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet who have studied the practice of the examination of appeals to the republic's soviets, a report was delivered by A. Charyyev, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and chief of the Main Administration for Construction in the Karakum region. Taking part in the discussion of the question were: V.S. Shevchenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; R.N. Stakheyev, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and team leader at the "Gidrougol" production association's "Nagornaya" mine in Kemerovo Oblast; and S.P. Burenkov, USSR minister of health.

Resolutions which will be published in the press were adopted on the questions under discussion.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session examined certain other questions of state life.

IZVESTIYA Profiles New Minister Khitrun

PM161507 [Editorial Report] Moscow *IZVESTIYA* in Russian 16 January 1986 Morning Edition carries on page 2 a biographical sketch of Leonid Ivanovich Khitrun, who was recently appointed USSR minister of machine building for animal husbandry and feed production. The item reads as follows:

"Leonid Ivanovich Khitrun was born in 1930. He is a Belorussian and has been a CPSU member since 1955, has higher education, and is a mechanical engineer.

"He began his working life in 1946 as a tractor driver. After graduating from the Belorussian Agricultural Academy, he worked from 1953 through 1971 as chief engineer of a machinery and tractor station and oblast agricultural administration and as chairman of the Grodno Oblast and then republican "Belselkhoztekhnika" associations. In 1971-1979 he was deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers and USSR first deputy minister of agriculture. In 1979-1980 he worked as deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agricultural Section. Since 1980 he has been chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture [USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika]. He has been awarded the Order of the October Revolution, three Orders of the Labor Red Banner, and medals."

Diplomat Valerian Zorin Death Reported

LD161338 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1316 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, 16 Jan (TASS) — On 14 January the eminent Soviet diplomat, Valerian Zorin, ambassador at large of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, died after a serious illness.

In the obiituary, which is signed by the leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state and by eminent diplomats, it notes that from 1941 and until the last days of his life Zorin worked fruitfully in the system of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, holding a number of responsible posts in the central apparatus and abroad. He was USSR ambassador to Czechoslovakia, the FRG and France, and the USSR's permanent representative in the UN Security Council. In 1947-1952 and 1956-1960 he worked as deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR. Since 1971 he was ambassador at large of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He took active part in international meetings, conferences, and talks and represented the USSR on the UN Human Rights Committee.

PRAVDA Obituary

PM171015 [Editorial Report] Moscow *PRAVDA* in Russian 17 January 1986 First Edition carries on page 6 a 400-word obituary of Valerian Aleksandrovich Zorin, signed by the following:

"G.A. Aliyev, A.A. Gromyko, E.A. Shevardnadze, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, S.L. Sokolov, M.V. Zimyanin, K.V. Rusakov, S.V. Chervonenko, G.M. Korniyenko, V.F. Maltsev, L.F. Ilichev, M.S. Kapitsa, A.G. Kovalev, V.P. Loginov, B.M. Nikiforov, N.S. Ryzhov, O.A. Troyanovskiy, Yu.Ye. Fokin, S.P. Kozyrev, V.I. Dolgov."

Electrical Equipment Deputy Minister Criticized

PM161105 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 Jan 86 First Edition p 3

[G. Podlesskiy "On-the-spot Reportage" under the rubric "Following Up Promises": "Knights of Good Intentions"]

[Excerpts] How can you replace a loader? This question is a cause

of increasing concern as the shortage of worker cadres becomes more acute. The millions of people who are employed in manual labor in loading and unloading operations is the main reserve today for providing cadres for new shops and construction sites. Releasing loaders for constructive, creative labor is both an economic and a social task. And how to replace the latter-day Sisyphuses is in general well known. With a machine! Like, for instance, an electronic loader, with which one person can fulfill in 10 minutes the hourly norm of a whole team. But where are these wonderful machines?

The USSR Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry was to produce 24-27,000 electric loaders as early as 1980. According to the most modest calculations, this would have made it possible to release a million people today. And? Five years ago, leaders of the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry gave our correspondents this assurance in conversation: What has not been done in the 10th 5-Year Plan will be made good in the 11th. Now the time has come to measure words against deeds.

Deputy Minister N. Galev runs the Soyuzelektrotransmash all-union production association and naturally bears the responsibility for the fact that this year [as published] one-third fewer electric loaders were manufactured than planned. There was a glimmer of hope that such a high-ranking leader would assess the causes of the failure to meet this important national economic target honestly, without equivocation, and from a principled party standpoint.

His remarks flowed smoothly. USSR Gosplan did not allocate the capital investments. The Ministry of the Automotive Industry let them down. And finally (to cap it all!) the saving files were produced, containing papers:

"We reported 15 times to the appropriate people on the disruption of the program! We wrote 16 times to Comrade Polyakov, minister of the automotive industry..."

N. Galev sees himself as being at fault solely in that he did not display due persistence and "extract" additional appropriations. This is the approach of a deputy union minister to the resolution of a very important natioinal economic problem, this is the extent of his recognition of his own responsibility for the fact that the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry is today satisfying the need for electric loaders by only 30 percent.

I inquired whether any of the leaders of the sector staff had gotten up from his armchair other than "at his own wish."

"You phrase the question correctly, in the spirit of the times. but..."

And he went on to make it known, not directly but by implication, that there are plenty of resolutions from directive organs, but when it comes to money, you must be kidding. That is a familiar situation. When decisions are adopted, people in certain offices consider it best to demonstrate unreserved support and assiduity. Several years pass... "Look," say those same people who had "touched their caps" with such zeal, "The program was unbalanced. You'll get nothing out of us. we are injured innocents." But the question naturally arises: Where were you before? People were relying on you! Calculations and plans were made on the basis of your assurances...

"In the current 5-year plan," N. Galev said in conclusion, "the program will not be fulfilled either. Perhaps we will be able to increase capacities to 40 percent. but all this is still at the stage of coordination..."

It is not hard to detect the subtext beneath this frank shamelessness. Indeed, they arranged such a businesslike show, covered so many pieces of paper with writing, sent out so many "signals," so thoroughly swamped the problem with "objective" causes... You would think they could now be confident of going unpunished for the wrecking of the program in the 12th 5-Year Plan too. When there is no sense of personal responsibility for the task in hand, all kinds of tricks can be used!

It is time to draw the line. The Draft Basic Guidelines stress the need to consistently reduce the use of manual and heavy physical labor, especially in loading, unloading, warehouse, and other auxiliary operations. it is scarcely possible to make much progress in this direction with an attitude like the one that has been current at the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry for many years now. All the way up the line — from the enterprise to the sector staff — we uncovered placid irresponsibility. And the damage done by this can be defined accurately enough. It is the wages still being paid to the million loaders not yet released. Even at R200 a month each, the tally of nonproductive costs runs to many billions of rubles. the knights of good intentions in their management chairs cost the country very dear.

Soviet Drug Addict Describes Experiences

PM161134 [Editorial Report] Moscow *NEDELYA* in Russian No 2, 6-12 January, signed to press 8 January 1986 carries on page 15 a 1,400-word first-person account of drug addiction written by a young Soviet and edited by Yuriy Shchekochikhin. The item is entitled "A Warning" and is published under the rubric "Helping Someone In Trouble." The item begins with a brief introduction by Shchekochikhin in which he explains that he has changed names, calling the writer of the letter "Aleksey," and omitted extraneous detail and emphasizes that Aleksey's fate should be seen as a lesson.

Aleksey begins his account by describing his school life of drinking, forming gangs, and mixing with stronger boys who could stick up for him and compensate for his physical deficiencies. The switch from drink to drugs occurred when he met "Sergey." "I was 14 at the time," the account says. "At the time jeans-and-disc hysteria was just about reaching its peak," Aleksey writes. "Various magazines about pop music and musicians had become available and people were paying the earth for them. What a ring they had for us at that time — the names of Jimi Hendrix, (Dzhenni) [Janis] Joplin, and other stars who perished in the drug jungle! Then suddenly I chanced upon several ampuls. I ran to my 'friend' (you will see two-three paragraphs later why I put the word in quotation marks). Serezhka greeted me half-heartedly, but when he saw the ampuls he brightened and drew the contents of the first two into a hypodermic syringe. I took the syringe from him and injected myself; I closed my eyes

and was speeding along the 'road to nowhere.'"

Aleksey goes on to talk about his methods of obtaining drugs: "I had many adult friends who gave me ampuls and I learned to cheat at cards." He describes how he befriended someone whose parents worked "in medicine" and won R150-200 off him by cheating at cards, knowing that his friend did not have that sort of money. To settle their debts "my partners would bring me drugs," Aleksey writes.

Aleksey then describes in detail the withdrawal symptoms he suffered when waking up and finding that he was out of ampuls. He dashed to Sergey's place: "He guffawed when I started to complain about my sudden illness. Then he went to his bedside table and took out three ampuls. I plunged the needle into my arm and was pleasantly surprised when all the symptoms of my illness disappeared." Aleksey then reports that Sergey told him to increase the dose if he was finding the old dosage ineffective. "It was only then," Aleksey writes, "that I realized that my 'friend' was my 'Mephistopheles.'"

He goes on to say that his parents finally spotted the marks on his arms and sent him to a clinic where the diagnosis was "multiple addiction." "I was 15," Aleksey writes.

The story is then one of treatment and relapse until Aleksey is in his twenties: "I had treatment many times, but it was no use until I wanted to be cured." He goes on: "I know from my own experience that if after every treatment session you start all over again the euphoria lasts only a week and that's it. Think on that!"

"If necessary you can use my letter, having first edited it, of course, and corrected my spelling mistakes," Aleksey concludes. "As a rule, drug addicts are a cowardly but inquisitive lot. Many are seeking salvation, seeking a doctor, a way back, but it is so difficult to find it. So every line can save, perhaps, several lives. That is very important! I remember the papers writing about drug addiction in the mid-seventies.

"I am not going to read through my letter again: I may decide I don't like something and tear it up, and I can't write it again."

Worker Complains Liquor Output Set Too High

PM161520 [Editorial Report] Moscow *SOTSIALISTICHE SKAYA INDUSTRIYA* in Russian 16 January 1986 carries on page 2 under the headline "Plan High as a Kite" an article by P. Koshchiyev, meritorious worker in the Kirghiz SSR food industry, complaining at the alcohol production figures set for the republic. Noting that despite the introduction of the antialcohol campaign the control figures set for alcohol production are "at the level of the 1985 plan, and even higher for certain items," Koshchiyev recalls his trip to Moscow to urge the authorities to lower the figures:

"I will say bluntly that it was not an easy mission. I got the impression that the leaders of the former union ministry and the USSR Gosplan department lived by different yardsticks. As if the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on stepping up the struggle against drunkenness applied to some other territories.

"In the end amendments were introduced. But of what kind? Even now the reduced plan for the production of wine, vodka, and brandy products exceeds trade orders by... almost 1 million decaliters."

After noting the reorientation of some enterprises to produce mineral water, he continues:

"In order to remedy the situation in some way we appealed to the union Gosplan and the republic Council of Ministers. We went on trips, called people, and sent telegrams. But all in vain. The previous indicators remain in force. And certain of them have even grown. For instance, over the years of the 5-year plan champagne production will increase from 7.6 to 8.3 million bottles, which in total is 13 million bottles more than trade orders. Wine production will grow from 1.5 to 2 million decaliters.

"Is not the 'strength' of this plan too high?

"The USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee — the new headquarters running the agro-industrial complex — has started work. We ask the workers who will be dealing with food industry sectors in it to review the targets we have been set for the production of spirits. So that in the new 5-year plan we may provide as many useful and necessary items as possible."

Vorotnikov Chairs Council of Ministers Session

PM161047 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 2

[Report by unnamed "special correspondent": "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A routine session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium has been held to examine questions connected with improving the quality of the output of the republic's textile and light industry and with analyzing the results of and further developing working people's socialist competition for a fitting greeting to the 27th CPSU Congress and the successful fulfillment of the 1986 targets.

In particular there was a discussion of the question of the work of the enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry situated in the RSFSR in the assimilation of the production of new, progressive, types of dyes, textile finishing agents [tekstilno-vspomogatelnyye veshchestva] and other products of the small-scale [malotonnazhnaya] chemical industry and their delivery to the republic's textile and light industry.

The Presidium examined several other questions and took corresponding decisions. V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, chaired the session.

Dolgikh Discusses Problems at Keremovo Enterprises

LD162305 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Vladimir Ivanovich Dolgikh, candidate member of the

Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was in Kemerovo Oblast from 13 to 16 January.

During his visits to the West Siberian and Kuznetsk metallurgical combines, conversations took place with managers, specialists, and workers, during which questions of the introduction of new equipment, of raising the quality of output, of saving resources, and of precisely observing contract obligations [dogovornyye obyazatelstva] were touched upon.

Comrade Dolgikh visited the (Sheberginskiy) and Imeni 50-Letiya Oktyabrya opencast coal mines. Lately the Kuzbass miners have not been coping with coal recovery plans. At conferences with the managers and secretaries of the party organizations of the oblast's coal enterprises and building sites, in connection with this, it was stressed that the backlog in preparing the working face front, and in carrying out overbuden mining should be made up more quickly, and that equipment should be used more efficiently.

At a party obkom conference, tasks in ensuring fulfilment of the 1986 plan, the prospects for the development of the leading sectors of industry, power engineering, transport, and capital construction in the Kuzbass, were discussed. It was noted that the insufficient attention of the managers of a number of ministries and departments, including of the USSR Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, and the unsatisfactory work of the oblast's building organizations has resulted in the large capital investments which are being allocated to the oblast not being completely assimilated. A backlog has been allowed to occur in the putting into operation basic assets. Specific measures were drawn up to raise the efficiency of construction, to improve its quality, and to train and retain cadres.

The secretary of the CPSU Central Committee familiarized himself with housing construction, visited areas with newly-erected buildings, and took an interest in the state of cultural and consumer services for the population.

Vorotnikov, Others Attend Moscow Oblast Meeting

LD170843 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] The 26th conference of the Moscow Oblast CPSU Organisation has started work at the Columns Hall of the House of the Unions in Moscow. Comrades Vorotnikov, Solomentsev, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Yeltsin, Kapitonov and Nikonov are taking part in its work. On the agenda there is a report by the Moscow Party Oblast Committee and elections of a new composition of the CPSU Moscow Committee.

Yeltsin Address to Shoe Factory Workers Reported

PM170903 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jan 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Quality: A Key Political Issue"]

[Text] The problem of product quality is coming to the fore in all our practical activity, it was stressed at the latest CPSU Central Committee Politburo session. The tasks of Communists and working people of the Parizhskaya Kommuna factory in connection with the radical improvement of the quality of articles produced and the use of all available reserves for these purposes were at the center of the conversations which took place yesterday during the visit to the enterprise by B.N. Yeltsin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

The footwear produced by the factory has enjoyed a high level of consumer demand in recent years. The radical retooling of all subunits and the wide utilization of modern machinery and progressive manufacturing equipment have helped the collective to overcome earlier omissions, reach a modern standard of production, and ensure the production of fashionable, long-lasting articles. But there are still many unresolved issues at the factory. Both what has been achieved and what needs to be done in a short space of time in order to reach a new level of labor efficiency and product quality were discussed in concrete terms, in the light of today's high demands.

Familiarizing himself with promising examples of footwear in the factory's sample office and with the work of the cutting shop and the preparation and sewing production unit and talking with workers, technologists, engineers, technicians, and the party aktiv of the enterprise, B.N. Yeltsin drew attention to the available reserves for automating production, using more economical and efficient technologies, and improving the organization of labor and working and living conditions for the workers, especially women. All these are essential conditions for the successful fulfillment of the new 5-year plan targets. The honor of the brand name and the worker honor of the Parizhskaya Kommuna collective need constant, day-to-day reinforcement with well organized, conscientious, creative labor at every workplace — and there are many reserves here.

This was also discussed during B.N. Yeltsin's meeting with the workers of the No 9 sewing shop. B.N. Yeltsin familiarized the shoemakers with the materials of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and with the decisions it adopted on questions of radically improving product quality. Whatever issue is in question — the intensification of the economy, the satisfaction of our society's urgent needs and of Soviet people's requirements for goods and services, the improvement of the competitiveness of Soviet articles in the world market — the key, decisive question is that of product quality and the quality of all work. Considerable high results have already been achieved, some of them by the capital's labor collectives. But much more large-scale work lies ahead in improving the technical standard, reliability, and life of machines and equipment and improving the quality of goods and services.

It is high product quality which is the overall indicator of scientific and technical progress, of the level of organization of production, of its standard, and of discipline, and the most important source of savings of material,gabor, and financial resources. Without resolving this key political task it is we cannot achieve the necessary acceleration of scientific and technical progress or overcome the difficulties in production, daily life, or trade.

Much depends too on those who develop new machinery and new goods, on the efficiency of the management apparatus' operations, and on those who monitor the quality of articles and who train cadres for the national economy — in a word, on the collectives in all spheres of the economy, science, and education. But the end result is born in production, in the plant and factory shops. The worker's conscience must be the first and strictest quality control. It is the labor collectives which must be at the center of the struggle to resolve the task set. It is the most important duty of party, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations to mobilize them to do this work so as to ensure a radical change as early as the 12th 5-Year Plan. The veterans and innovators of production and youth mentors must set an example. Socialist competition for high product quality must be developed in a creative and businesslike way.

B.N. Yeltsin's speech set concrete tasks which must be resolved first and foremost by consumer goods producers, including the Parizhskaya Kommuna shoemakers collective. There was talk of taking the consumers' real demands into account, ensuring that goods are up to the best world standards, and making more efficient use of raw materials and modern machinery. Improving the quality of consumer goods is a key question of social policy.

And whereas the factory has achieved high indicators in the volume of footwear produced and the assimilation of new models — and some 150 of these a year appear — its successes in combating shoddy work are not good enough. Some 8 percent of articles — and that is hundreds of thousands of pairs a year — are rejected by controllers at the enterprise itself. And 0.4 percent are returned by the trade sector because of poor quality. There are many reasons.

B.N. Yeltsin drew attention to this fact: Although 80 percent of workers at the factory work in teams, the responsibility of collectives as a whole for the production of rejected goods is still not sufficient.

More than 50 percent of the improvement in product quality depends on people, their responsible attitude to labor, their skills, creative initiative, and the observance of production discipline. That is why demands are also increasing on the organizers of production, especially as regards the resolution of the whole range of social and consumer questions of the collective's life.

Sewers T.M. Osipova and P.P. Nikolashin, cutter M.A. Zavarina, and G.V. Mukhanov, general director of the Zarya production association, who spoke at the meeting, wholly supported the party's decisions and spoke of the measures being planned at the enterprise to improve the quality of the footwear produced and the quality of work in all sectors. It was noted that the course set by the party of radically improving the quality of output produced requires the shoemakers to make more intensive socialist pledges and begin implementing them in the course of the shock vigil in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress. The participants in the meeting expressed confidence that the capital's labor collectives will respond with deeds to the party's call to achieve a radical improvement on questions of quality and the technical and esthetic standard of output in the new 5-year plan.

Bondar Appointed Ukrainian Industry Minister

AU140951 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 9 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves to appoint Comrade Yuriy Ateksandrovich Bondar Ukrainian minister of local industry.

[Signed] V. Shevchenko, chairman, and N. Khomenko, secretary of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Kiev City, 8 January 1986

Born in 1930, Comrade Yuriy Aleksandrovich Bondar is a Ukrainian and has been a CPSU member since 1957. He graduated from the Moscow Automotive Engineering Institute and is an engineer mechanic.

He has begun his labor activity in 1954 as a designing engineer at the S. Ordzhonikidze tractor plant in Kharkov, and then was employed at the same plant as deputy chief and chief of the assembly shop, as a deputy secretary and secretary of the plant's party committee. From 1963, he was Ordzhonikidzevskiy Raykom secretary in Kharkov City, and in 1969-80 — Khmelnitskiy Obkom secretary and second secretary. From 1980, he was chief of the Agricultural Machine Building Department in the Ukrainia.. Communist Party Central Committee.

He is a candidate member of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and a deputy to the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet.

Ukraine CP CC on Consumer Goods Production

AU141425 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 5 Jan 86 p 1

[Unattributed Report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined the Program for Developing the Production of Consumer Goods and the Services Sphere in the Ukrainian SSSR in the Period from 1986 to the Year 2000, which has been worked out in conformity with the all-Union program.

It has been noted that, in steading implementation the party's economic strategy in the 11th 5-Year Plan period, the republic had succeeded in further raising the material and cultural living standards of the Soviet people. Their real incomes have increased, housing conditions have improved, and a great deal has been done to enhance health services, public education, culture, and sports.

The principled directive of the 26th CPSU Congress aimed at the priorty development of the production of consumer goods is being consistently implemented. The USSR Food Program is being translated into rality. The growing needs of the population for various goods and services are being met ot a fuller extent. The material-technical base of goods production and of the services sphere has strengthened. Side by side with specialized branches,

pratically all national economic branches and most labor collectives have been engaged in the production of goods and in services.

At the same time, the need has been emphasized to more fully meet the demand for manfuactured goods and services, to satiate the market with the needed production, to improve the quality and to expand the choice of goods make, and to raise the efficiency of services to the population.

By a decision of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers, a Comprehensive Program has been approved for developing the production of consumer goods and the sphere of services in the Ukrainian SSR in the period 1986-2000.

Targets have been set for Ukrainian ministries and departments, oblispolkoms, and for Kiev and Sevastopol Gorispolkoms. In line with these targets, in 1990 production of non-foodstuffs will increase 30 percent; and by the year 2000, 85 percent.

In the light industry provisions have been made to bring the 1990 production of goods in retail prices to a value of R17.7 billion, and to R23.38 billion in the year 2000, compared with R14.35 billion, in 1985; and in the 12th 5-Year Plan period, to increase production of new, better-quality articles approximately 1.4 times, and 1.9 times by the year 2000. Production of fabrics, knitwear, footwear, and other goods will increase.

Production of goods for cultural, consumer, and household purposes will develop at priorty rates. Provisions have been made to meet the population's demand for construction materials, plumbing equipment, garden sheds, and equipment for gardening and vegetable growing as early as in the 12th 5-Year Plan period. In 1990, production of washing machines will reach 500,000; refigerators, 832,000; tape recorders, 2 million; television sets, 3.64 milliion; and furniture, the value of R1.825 billion in retail prices. The tasks set are regarded as a minimum, and they will be elaborated in the process of working out annual plans. The Ukrainian Gosplan, ministries, departments, oblispolkoms, and Kiev and Sevastopol Gorispolkoms have been instructed to work out and implement concrete measures

—To radically improve the quality and choice of goods, and to restructure in a timely way the work of associations and enterprises enabling them to produce consumer goods of high quality and in high demand among the population;

—To achieve a qualitatively new level in developing the production and sales of consumer goods and the sphere of services, on the basis of their thorough intensification and of the hastened application of scientific and technical achievements;

—To increase the production volumes of consumer goods primarily by improving the utilization of existing production facilities, as well as by construction of new enterprises and the reconstruction of existing ones: a cotton spinning mill in Voroshilovgrad Oblast; a stocking factory in Poltava Oblast; two footwear factories, in Sumy and Volyn Oblasts; the Kiev construction component-parts combine; and a metal engineering plant in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast; to proide large facilities for the production of wall paper at the Koryzkovka industrial paper mill in Chernigov Oblast, and others;

—To engage all enterprises in the production of consumer goods irrespective of their departmental subordination, to establish with the group "A" industrial branches speicalized enterprises, production units, and shops for the manfuacture of consumer goods in popular demand, and to increase the part of scientific research, planning, and designing organizations in the development of complicated articles of household equipment, up to the best present-day models;

—To increase the responsibility of leaders of leaders of construction organizations and customer enterprises for fulfilling the plans for capital construction, and to commission on schedule facilities intended for the production of consumer goods and for developing the services sphere;

—To see to it that the basic consumer goods and services are accessible to consumers who are materially provided to a better or a worse degree, as well as to the categories of the poulation who particuarly need solicitude and assistance on the part of society (persons disabled in the war or at work, old people, families with many children, and others);

—To man branches engaged in the production of consumer goods and in services to the population with qualified cadres and to stabilize these cadres in production.

Provisions have been made for radical improvements in trade services to the population. By the end of the 12th 5-Year Plan period there should be sufficient stores selling foodstuffs and, by the year 2000, sufficient other stores. Retail stores have to be more rationally distributed and specialized, and their services must improve to maximally suit the population. Advanced forms and methods of sales have to be persistently applied.

Measures will be taken to further promote public catering, to improve the quality of production and the efficiency of services; by 1990, the working people's needs for food at their workplaces will be fully met, and schoolchildren will be fully provided with hot meals. The network of widely accessible enterprises, including specialized quick-service enterprises, tea-rooms, snack bars, cafes, and soft-drink bars, will be appreciably expanded.

Proceeding from the working people's growing demands and interests, provisions have been made — in addition to the further development of services given to the population free of charge, from the funds of public consumption — to establish a ramified and efficient system of chargeable services. Enterprises and organizations run by all ministries and departments, irrespective of their specialization and the nature of the main activity, are to be engaged in services. Plans have been made to increase the volume of chargeable services to the population 2.2 times in the period 1986-2000, including 1.3 times in the 12th 5-Year Plan period.

Provisions have been made for fully meeting by 1990 the population's needs concerning repair of and technical services for radio-electronic apparatus, household machines and tools, furniture, and other domestic facilities. The services of laundries and

dry-cleaing establishments, bath-houses, photographic studios, hire centers, as well as services providing comfort and convenience in everyday life will develop rapidly. The volume of services rendered in building and repairing houses and other buildings for customers from among the population will increase three-fold. By the end of the 12th 5-Year Plan period, the needs of the population for servicing and repairing means of transportation will be met for the most part.

By the year 2000, passenger turnover in public transportation will increase approximately 1.4 times.

The organization of passenger conveyance by railroads will improve, particularly in busy seasons and at rush hours. Passenger conveyance by the air will develop at priority rates. The role of sea and river transportation in passenger conveyance will increase. Suburban and rural bus transportation services will develop vigorously. City transportation services will improve, and by the year 2000 the volume of services given by all kinds of city transportation will increase 1.5-1.6 times.

By 1990, the volume of communications services to the population will increase 30-35 percent, and by the year 2000, 2.7-3 times. Provisions have been made to provide most of the urban population with apartment telephones by the year 2000, and to significantly improve telephone services in the countryside.

Provisions have been made to direct the development of housing and municipal services toward raising standards of comfort in houses, cities, settlements, and rural localities. By the year 2000, collectivized housing resources in cities and urban-type settlements are to be centrally supplied with running water, including hot water, and provided with canalization, with gas and electric stoves.

The role of cultural institutions will increase and the multiform spiritual needs of the Soviet people will be met more fully. The network fo cultural and art establishments will systematically expand. Provisons have been made for further developing tourists services, as well as services provided by physical culture and sports establishments, sanatoriums, health resorts, convalesence homes, and others.

To promote socialist competition for the successful accomplishment of the tasks set under the Comprehensive Program for Developing Production of Consumer Goods and the Service Sphere in the Ukrainian SSR in the Period 1986-2000, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, the Ukrainian Trade Union Council, and the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee have instituted three Challenge Red Banners awards with certificates and cash prizes, three second, and three third cash prizes for oblasts, and Kiev and Sevastopol Cities. The first is to be awarded for successes in development production of high-quality manufactured consumer goods; the second, for successes in developing services and improving the quality of services to the population; and the third, for successes in developing trade and public catering.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers consider increasing the production of goods for the population and expanding the sphere of services to be an important party and state task, and express firm confidence that the republic's party, administrative, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, leaders, workers, and speicalists of industrial trade, and service enterprises, as well as of related national economic branches, and all working people will do their utmost to successfully implement The Ukrainian SSR Program for Goods and Services.

Azerbaijan State Construction Head Dies

WA161631 [Editorial Report] Baku *BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY* in Russian 4 Dec 85 carries on page 3 a 400-word obituary of Dzhavanshir Temraz ogly Guseynov, Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet deputy and chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR State Committee for Construction, who passed away on 2 December 1985 at the age of 52 after a long illness. D.T. Guseynov was born on 23 January 1934 and graduated from the Azerbaijan Polytechnical Institute imeni Ch. Ildrym in 1957. From 1975 to 1978 he was first deputy minister of the construction materials industry of the Azerbaijan SSR, and in 1978 was named chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR State Committee for Construction. The list of signatories to the obituary is headed by K.M. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

Azerbaijan People's Control Committee Head Named

WA161622 [Editorial Report] Baku *BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY* in Russian 4 December 85 carries on page 1 a 20-word decree issued by the Presidium of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet naming Sh.M. Aliyev chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR People's Control Committee. The decree, dated Baku, 3 December 1985, is signed by K. Khalilov, chairman of the Presidium of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet and R. Kaziyeva, secretary of the Presidium of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet.

On page 3 a news item mentions an Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree relieving G.Sh. Yefendiyev of his duties as chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR People's Control Committee in connection with his retirement.

Party Resolution on Health Protection Reported
PM161704 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jan 86
First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has approved the work experience of the party and trade union organizations and economic leaders of the Novolipetsk metallurgical combine, the Yuzhnyy mining and enriching combine, the Berezniki titanium and magnesium combine, the Mogilev "Khimvolokno" production association, and the Rodniki "Bolshevik" mixed combine in preventing and reducing morbidity among working people.

The resolution adopted on this question notes that the party and trade union organizations and economic leaders of the aforementioned enterprises are conducting active work to strengthen and protect working people's health and have achieved good results. Losses of work time due to temporary inability to work are substantially lower here than average sector losses and are being reduced considerably faster than throughout the national economy as a whole.

Work to prevent and reduce morbidity is monitored daily by party and trade union organizations, and a broad aktiv is involved in this work. The collectives of these enterprises do not have any advantages or privileges over others in the sphere of financing and material and technical supply. But great concern for people is shown here and maximum use is made of available reserves and the potential of the collectives themselves in order to implement comprehensive organizational, preventive, and sanitary measures. Production development is closely linked with improvements in working and living conditions. State capital investments and reserves from economic incentive funds allocated for nonproduction construction are fully assimilated. Social and cultural projects are commissioned on schedule.

There are well equipped hospitals, clinics, sanatoria and dispensaries, and rest centers. During the current 5-year plan new canteens and consumer establishments have been built and existing ones reconstructed.

The organization and efficiency of workplace medical services for working people has improved considerably at these enterprises. Doctors have been assigned to shops, and joint teams of engineering and technical, and medical workers have been formed. Effective measures have been taken to reduce the morbidity rate among women and losses of work time owing to child care. Public catering has improved.

Due place is being given to the propaganda and establishment of a healthy lifestyle, and extensive work is being conducted to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism. Good conditions have been created for physical culture and sports activities. Workers at the enterprises directly participate in improving preventive and sanitary work and in reinforcing the preventive treatment base.

At the same time the CPSU Central Committee believes that the great amount of positive experience accumulated at the aforementioned enterprises and others is being poorly disseminated. Many leaders of ministries, departments, enterprises, and organizations underestimate the importance of work to prevent and reduce morbidity among working people and continue to permit disruptions in the implementation of measures to protect labor and improve medical services. In consequence losses from temporary inability to work are still great. The morbidity rate among working people is falling only slowly. All this has a negative effect on the state of affairs in production and prevents labor resources from being utilized effectively.

The CPSU Central Committee has deemed it necessary that the AUCCTU, in conjunction with sector trade union central committees and corresponding ministries and trade union councils and committees at local level, organize the broad dissemination of approved experience, hold seminars on the basis of the best enterprises, and develop and implement a complex of measures aimed at strengthening and protecting working people's health, preventing cases of breaches of collective contracts and irregular use of enterprises' social funds, cultivating concern in workers for their physical perfection, and establishing a healthy lifestyle.

The CPSU Central Committee has demanded that leaders of ministries, departments, enterprises, and organizations thoroughly analyze the condition of sanitary work in collectives and ensure that priority is given in the plans for the 12th 5-Year Plan to measures connected with the observance of industrial sanitation norms and improvements in the prevention of illness and medical services.

That, using the experience of progressive enterprises, they develop special-purpose "Health" programs in their sectors including a comprehensive approach to planning and conducting all production, preventive, and medical activity aimed at reducing morbidity. That they devote particular attention to the correspondence between technological processes and manufactured equipment and sanitary norm requirements. That they expand the network of sanatoria and dispensaries, rest centers, shop medical and sanitation centers, and sports areas and institutions, and strive to ensure their purposeful and efficient functioning. That, to these ends, they make fuller use of funds earned by collectives, develop workers' initiative, and encourage their personal participation in the implementation of the aforementioned measures. That they consider it an important task to expand and reinforce the preventive treatment base directly at enterprises and to bring it closer to production, which considerably improves the efficiency of medical aid and work to prevent illness.

The USSR Ministry of Health and its local organs must ensure further improvements, in the organization of medical services for working people, increase the assistance given to enterprises and organizations in staffing hospitals, clinics, sanatoria, dispensaries, and shop medical sections with qualified personnel and providing them with up-to-date medical equipment and preparations in accordance with established norms, and give the utmost assistance in the introduction of the latest methods of diagnostics and treatment. They must increase the responsibility of heads of health institutions for the quality of medical opinions and for the validity of issuing medical certificates.

The USSR Gosplan, in conjunction with the USSR Gosstroy, the USSR Ministry of finance, and the AUCCTU, must develop and establish favorable conditions ensuring the accelerated design

and construction of treatment and preventive projects at enterprises and, for this purpose, more extensive use of economic incentive funds formed from collectives' labor efforts. When drawing up plans for production retooling and reconstruction, they must stipulate measures to form medical and sanitary institutions and to create healthy working conditions.

The USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, the USSR State Committee for Cinematography, and the editorial boards of central, sector, and local newspapers and journals are recommended to more extensively propagandize the best experience of labor collectives in preventing and reducing morbidity, and to reveal the great significance of this work in the practical implementation of tasks set by the party relating to the economic and social development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and for the period through 2000.

Union republic Communist Party Central Committees and party kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms are obliged to increase exactingness toward leading cadres for the implementation of measures to improve production and sdocial conditions and also medical services and to prevent illness and to ensure coordinated and efficient joint work by local soviets, trade union organs, medical institutions, a and enterprises and organizations to resolve these questions.

The CPSU Central Committee stresses that the task of strengthening and protecting working people's health is an important component part of the party's social and economic policy and must be regarded as an indispensable condition for practically implementing the adopted course aimed at speeding up intensification of the economy and increasing its efficiency. Party, soviet, trade union, and economic organs should constantly keep these questions in view and make fuller and creative use of progressive collectives' experience and all available reserves to resolve these questions.

Development of Power Industry in Lithuania Noted

LD170057 Moscow TASS in English 1216 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Vilnius, January 16 TASS — The assembly of a second generating unit has begun at the Ignalina nuclear power plant, now under construction in Lithuania (a constituent Soviet republic in the Baltic region). After completion it is to be one of the world's largest nuclear power industry facilities with a total of four 1.5-million-kilowatt generating units. Equipment for the plant is supplied by about 500 manufacturers from all over the Soviet Union.

The nuclear power industry giant stands near Lake Druksaj which is a natural reservoir of water for cooling. The water is then returned to the lake, and as the temperature in it went up by an average of 2-3 degrees this water body is now used as a fish culture facility as well.

The lake is situated at the point where the borders of three Soviet republics — Lithuania, Latvia and Belorussia — meet. 30 years ago a small hydroelectric station, named "People's Friendship", was built there. At present the station dwarfed by the neighboring nuclear power plant has become a museum. The visitor will learn that in the years of bourgeois rule (1919-1940) Lithuania held one of Europe's last places as regards electricity consumption and that peasant's homes were lit by torch or a kerosene lamp at best.

Soviet Lithuania generates 200 times the amount of electricity produced by the republic in 1940. A large hydroelectric station was built on the Neman, the largest river in the republic. A hydroelectric pumped storage power plant, the first in the Baltic region, is now under construction in Lithuania. It is to go into service in the 12th 5-Year Plan period in compliance with the Draft Guidelines for the economic and social development of the U.S.S.R.

A resort city of Sneckus came into being in a vast pine forest not far from the Ignalina nuclear power plant. It should be noted that people of more than 30 nations and nationalities of the U.S.S.R. are among the construction workers and the operating staff. The plant's director, Nikolay Lukonin, former director of the Leningrad nuclear power plant, is an expert of world renown. Before his present appointment his deputy, Edmuntas Kruminis, used to work in the power system of Lithuania.

"For us Lithuanian engineers," he said, "work shoulder to shoulder with most experienced specialists from other Soviet republics, from nuclear power plants of the Ukraine and Russia, is a good school."

The same views were expressed by Vidmantas Praniavicius, a reactor supervisor, electronics experts Romas Bendokas and Arvidas Cilis. The construction of the Ignalina nuclear power plant goes on, so does the training of local personnel.

Union Republic 1986 Socialist Pledges Reported

Lithuanian SSR

PM161556 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jan 86 Second Edition p 1

["Working Better; Lithuanian SSR Working People's 1986 Socialist Pledges"]

[Excerpt] The Lithuanian SSR working people, playing an active part in the socialist competition to greet the 27th CPSU Congress in worthy fashion, met most targets for the 1985 plan and the 11th 5-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

Unanimously approving the party's strategic course of speeding up the country's socioeconomic development and the precongress documents, the labor collectives of the republic have adopted the following pledges for 1986.

National income will be increased by 3.6 percent on the basis of intensifying social production. The materials-intensiveness of production will be reduced by a further 0.4 percent and savings of R50 million made. Work on the day that the party congress opens will be carried out using saved resources. By that date 28,000 workers and 420 teams will have completed the first quarter's plan.

In industry targets for boosting production output and increasing labor productivity will be overfulfilled by 10 percent. Contractual commitments will be fully met. Output worth an extra R110 million will be produced. Some 90 shops and sections will be comprehensively mechanized and automated and 120 mechanized and automated production lines will be introduced. The production of 70 new kinds of machines, equipment, apparatus, and instruments will be introduced. At least 65 percent of increased labor productivity will be ensured through raising technical standards. The shift index of metal-cutting equipment will be increased to 1.55 and that of mechanized flow lines and automated lines to 2.0. The proportion of workers engaged in manual labor will be reduced to 30 percent. The proportion of products subject to certification qualifying for the top quality category will be increased to 48 percent.

A worthy contribution will be made to implementing the Food Program, and gross agricultural output will be increased by 4 percent. The prescribed targets will be exceeded and the state will be sold 690,000 metric tons of livestock and poultry, 2,660,000 metric tons of milk, 425,000 metric tons of grain, 320,000 metric tons of potatoes, 750,000 metric tons of sugar beets, 130,000 metric tons of vegetables, 13,500 metric tons of flax, and 645 million eggs. Some 28.29 quintals of grain will be obtained per hectare, and at least 17-18 quintals of coarse and succulent feed units will be procured per standard head of cattle. Milk yield per cow will be increased to 3,550 kilos, the egg yield of hens to 245, and the average delivery weight of young cattle to 425 kilos. Production of meat and vegetables on subsidiary farms will be boosted. Output worth R19 million in excess of the annual plan will be produced through better use of existing resources and potential in the agroindustrial complex's processing sectors. Capital investments allocated to develop the food complex will be fully taken up. Some 87,000 hectares of land will be drained.

Kirghiz SSR

PM160915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jan 86
First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "On the Basis of Modernization: Kirghiz SSR Working People's Socialist Pledges for 1986"]

[Summary] Higher socialist pledges for 1986 have been adopted by working people in the Kirghiz SSR at meetings of collective of the republic's associations, enterprises, and organizations. As a result, national income is to rise by 4.4 percent as against a planned 4 percent "on the basis of introducing the achievements of scientific and technical progress, the intensification of production, modernization and retooling, and the improvement of management methods." In industry the planned increase in production will be exceeded by 0.7 percent. Output worth an additional R40 million will be produced. In agriculturethe planned figures for purchases of the major crops are to be exceeded. Produce will be supplied to the all-union stock. The subsidiary plots of organizations and enterprises will increase their production of meat, milk, potatoes, vegetables, and eggs. In capital construction, increased labor productivity will account for at least "7 percent of the increase in construction and assembly work." Increased targets are set for the construction of housing, schools, hospitals, and other facilities. Higher targets have been set in transport, both for freight and passengers, and in the consumer services sphere. "Discipline and organization will be strengthened and work time losses will be cut by 10 percent." The "sober way of life" will be "consistently asserted." Physical culture and sports will be developed.

Kazakh SSR

PM161622 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jan 86
First Edition pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "Pace and Quality; Kazakh SSR Working People's 1986 Socialist Pledges"]

[Excerpts] On the basis of scientific and technical progress, intensification of production, and mobilization of organizational, economic, and social factors it is planned to increase national income by 4.3 percent against last year's level and to obtain R75 million of above-plan profit. At least 70 percent of the increase in fuel, energy, and material requirements is to be met through savings and more extensive utilization of secondary resources. The introduction of scientific developments, inventions, and rationalizing proposals is to produce an economic benefit totaling R430 million.

In industry the utilization of fixed capital is to be improved, set labor productivity growth rates are to be exceeded by 0.5 percent, and R98 million worth of above-plan output is to be produced. It is envisaged to produce additionally 160,000 metric tons of iron ore, 850,000 metric tons of coal, 115,000 metric tons of petroleum and condensate, 90 million cubic meters of gas, 3,000 metric tons of nonferrous metals and aluminum, 15,000 metric tons of ferrous rolled metal, and 20,000 metric tons of mineral fertilizer. Delivery discipline is to be strictly abided by. The quality of output is to be constantly improved. Three enterprises and 207 shops and sections are to be comprehensively mechanized or automated. Persistent efforts are to be made to ensure the implementation of the Food Program. On the basis of an enhanced standard of agriculture, the application of intensive techniques, better utilization of irrigated land, and intensification of production it is planned to increase the gross output of agricultural products by 7.8 percent against the average level achieved in the 11th 5-Year Plan and to decrease prime cost by 1.5 percent against the plan.

It is planned to exceed targets and sell to the state 16.5 million metric tons of grain including 6.5 million metric tons of hard and strong wheat varieties; 1,527,000 metric tons of livestock and poultry; 2,603,000 metric tons of milk; 56,600 metric tons of pure wool; and 2.2 billion eggs. At least 17 quintals of coarse and succulent feed units per nominal head of livestock are to be procured. The main increase in the output of livestock products is to be achieved on account of increased livestock productivity. It is planned to modernize existing irrigation systems on an area covering 105,000 hectares, bring 100,000 hectares of newly irrigated land into use, and improve water supplies on 7 million hectares of pasture. Ten million rubles worth of food products are to be produced additionally. Production of meat, milk, and vegetables at enterprise and organization subsidiary farms is to be be increased by 12 percent.

Ukrainian SSR

PM161606 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jan 86 First Edition pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "In Accordance with Comprehensive Programs. Socialist Pledges of Ukrainian SSR Working People for 1986"]

[Excerpts] Totally approving of the course developed by the party aimed at speeding up the country's socioeconomic development, and preparaing to worthily greet the 27th CPSU Congress, labor collectives of the Soviet Ukraine have adopted the following pledges for 1986.

On the basis of intensifying production, speeding up scientific and technical progress, improving management and labor organization, and reinforcing discipline, to ensure steady, rhythmic work by all sectors of the national economy. To exceed by 0.8 percent the social labor productivity growth rate achieved in 1985. To comprehensively mechanize and automate 2,678 enterprises, shops, and sections. To form 15 flexible automated production units and introduce 1,800 robot technology systems, manipulators, and modules. To free 225,000 people form manual labor, or 1.6 times more than in 1985. To continue certification and rationalization of work places.

To consistently conduct work to save resources and reduce the materials consumption of production, and increase 1.2 times the volume of saved resources against 1985. To guarantee no less than 75 percent of the increase in requirements for basic types of resources by making rational use of these resources, and, in mchine building, to ensure virtually all production growth without increasing consumption of rolled ferrous metals. To introduce 350 waste-free, energy-saving technologies. To increase the proportion of secondary resources in all resource consumption to 12.4 percent. To increase by 15 percent the economic benefit from utilizing scientific and technical developments and raise it to R3.8 billion, and, from the realization of workers' inventions and rationalizing proposals — to R1.6 billion.

Industrial workers plan to sell output worth an additional R800 million. To exceed 1.2 times the target for labor productivity growth. To achieve R660 million in profits from reducing prime production costs.

To mine 1 million metric tons of coal and produce 217,000 metric tons of cast iron, 235,000 metric tons of steel, 220,000 metric tons of prepared rolled metal, 332,000 metric tons of commercial iron ore, 70,000 car tires, 38,000 metric tons of mineral fertilizers, 160 cars, and computer technology means and equipment to the value of R12.5 million in excess of the plan. To strictly observe delivery pledges.

Bu the opening of the 27th CPSU Congress to supply power engineering equipment ahead of schedule for the Surgut GRES-2, the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, and the Tash-Kumyr state electric power plant.

Attaching particular significance to improving production quality, to bring the proportion of top quality products up to 44 percent of the total volume of certified goods. To master the production of approximately 1,000 new types of goods of a high technical standard.

Fulfilling the Food Program, workers in the agro-industrial complex have pledged to increase total gross agricultural output by 7.3 percent in comparison with 1985.

To ensure growth in the harvest yield, production, and purchases of grain, sunflower, and sugar beet. To sell to the state 3.9 million metric tons of livestock and poultry, 16.15 million metric tons of milk, 10.1 billion eggs, 12,900 metric tons of wool in pure fiber form, 3.37 million metric tons of potatoes, and 5.28 million metric tons of vegetables, which is above that stiuplated by plans. To improve production quality and reduce production losses. To procure 3.7 metric tons of strong and valuable wheat, no less than 93 percent top grade milk, and 73 percent highly fattened horned stock. To produce 35 quintals of feed units per standard head of stock. To commission 228,000 hectares of irrigated and drained land and increase the return on reclaimed land. By improving technology, increasing raw material processing, and reducing losses, to produce additional output in food sectors to the value of R53 million.

Briefs

Black Sea Port Construction — Ilyichevsk, Odessa Oblast: The construction of the first stage of one of the largest fishing ports on the Black Sea has been completed. The last of its installations, a set of shops for the preventive repair of vessels and small-scale mechanization equipment, came into operation today. The port of Ilyichevsk has become a major transportation and transshipment point for servicing the Black Sea fishing fleet. The construction of the fishing port is planned to be finished in the 12th 5-Year Plan. [Text] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 30 Dec 85 LD*]

New Timber Complex — A unified timber complex [yedinyy lesnoy kompleks] is being set up in Ust-Ilim. By way of a new experiment, all forestry farms of the rayon are also part of it. Thus, within the framework of the timber industrial complex, the logging and processing of timber and the preservation and restoration of forest riches in the northern Priangarye are now being concentrated in one hand. The Ust-Ilim timber logging workers are approaching the planned target for the logging of timber: 6.3 million cubic meters per annum. Given the reserves, the raw materials base will be sufficient for 60 years. In order that the Siberian taiga should not grow scarce afterwards, it is necessary now to ensure reafforestation on all tracts where trees are being felled. To this end, it is planned to create 10 large integrated [kompleksnyye] enterprises which are to engage in logging timber and planting new forests. [Text] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0300 GMT 30 Dec 85 LD*]

'Cosmos-1725' Satellite Launched 16 Jan

LD170835 Moscow TASS in English 0833 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 17 TASS — Another artificial satellite of the earth in the Cosmos series, the Cosmos-1725, was launched in the Soviet Union on January 16, 1986.

The satellite carries scientific instrumentation which is intended for a continuation of the exploration of outer space.

The satellite was put into an orbit with the following parameters:
—initial orbital period — 104.9 minutes;
—the maximum distance from the earth's surface (in apogee) — 1,016 kilometers;
—the minimum distance from the earth's surface (in perigee) — 989 kilometers;
—orbital inclination — 82.9 degrees.

Apart from scientific instrumentation, the satellite carries a radio system for the precision measurement of orbital elements and a radio-telemtric system to transmit back to earth the data on the operation of instruments and scientific apparatus.

The onboard apparatus is functioning normally.

The coordination computing centre is processing the incoming information.

IZVESTIYA Reports Earthquake in Tajikistan

PM161445 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 6

[Report by own correspondent V. Surkov: "Underground Storm"]

[Text] Dushanbe — It thundered in Tajikistan and the rolls accompanied by the tinkling of windowpanes and the shaking of furniture were felt markedly by the inhabitants of Khorog, Nurek, Obigarm, Dushanbe, Dzhirgatal, Kulyab, and other population centers in the republic.

According to preliminary reports from the "Dushanbe" central seismological station, the tremors reached an intensity of force 4. The force of the tremors at the epicenter was approximately the same, according to calculations. The epicenter was 300 km southeast of the Tajik capital — in the region of Khanabad, on Afghan territory. This time everything passed without casualties or destruction.

Briefs

New Compound — A new super-hard composite material has been obtained at the Leningrad Technological Institute, Lensoviet. It has been named Karbal. This has been made up from the names of the materials of which it is composed. The most important one is diamond. During the synthesis of Karbal, tiny diamond grains are formed, bound together by carbon atoms of another structure. As a result, an excellent abrasive is formed, similar to natural diamond in its qualities, but considerably cheaper. [Text] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0030 GMT 15 Jan 86 LD*]

Satellite Data on Floods — The satellite "Cosmos-1500,"which has been used to help navigation in the polar regions, is now being used to study river flooding in the USSR. Photographs from space clearly show land areas flooded by spring high-waters, and this data can be processed by computer. Information from space arrives 24 hours a day. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 16 Jan 86 LD*]

Lizichev Addresses Northern Fleet Party Meeting

PM151214 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian
14 Jan 86 First Edition p 2

[Report by our correspondent Captain 3d Rank S. Ischenko: "From Positions of High Exactingness"]

[Text] Red Banner Northern Fleet — The work of commanders, staffs, political organs, and party organizations in implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) Plenums has been fundamentally analyzed at the fleet's party conference.

Taking part in the debate on the reports delivered by Vice Admiral S.P. Vargin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Fleet Political Directorate, and by Captain 1st Rank A.S. Andriyasov, secretary of the Fleet Political Directorate Party Commission, were: Commander of the Fleet Admiral I.M. Kapitanets; Comrades V.P. Potapov, L.P. Kucherov, N.P. Pa khomov, and A.N. Vitsko; and others. There was an exacting discussion about raising the vanguard role and responsibility of Communists for their entrusted sector of work and the militancy of political organs and party organizations in the struggle for high vigilance and combat readiness and for the strengthening of discipline, organization, and order. Measures were determined to step up party influence on the resolution of the tasks of combat and political training and the high-quality operation and skillful handling of hardware and weapons and on the further improvement of the forms and methods of ideological work and cadres' style of activity.

Colonel General A.D. Licizhev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and V.N. Ptitsyn, first secretary of Murmansk CPSU Obkom, addressed the conference.

Moscow PVO District Meeting Notes Shortcomings

PM161649 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian
16 Jan 86 First Edition p 2

[Correspondent Lieutenant Colonel V. Gavrilenko report under the rubric "Party Conferences" and the general head ing: "Things Are Done by People"]

[Text] The audience fell somehow specially quiet when Guards Lieutenant Colonel A. Kurdenkov, commander of the Putilovsko-Kirovskiy Air Defense Antiaircraft Missile Guards Regiment, mounted the rostrum at the Moscow Air Defense District party conference. Anatoliy Alekseyevich is known in the district as a skillful and energetic officer and leader. And still quite fresh in people's memory were the words of the report which had evaluated highly the collective which had initiated the socialist competition in the Air Defense Forces, fulfilled last year's pledges with honor, and again launched an initiative to actively join in the patriotic movement "We Will Fulfill the 27th CPSU Congress Decisions and Reliably Defend Socialism's Gains!" For many years in succession the regiment has scaled the heights of an excellent rating and achieved high and stable results in combat and political training.

However appreciable the regiment's achievements, Communist Kurdenkov spoke of the problems which have to be resolved and of the need to work better. And this is in the spirit of the time.

The tone of the debate at the conference was set by the report "On the Draft New Edition of the CPSU Program, the Draft Party Statutes with Proposed Amendments, and Measures to Further Improve Organizational and Political Work aimed at the Qualitative fulfillment of the Combat Training tasks of the District's Troops," which was delivered by Marshal of Aviation A.U. Konstantinov, district commander.

In the report of the District Political Directorate Party Commission, delivered by its secretary — Colonel F.I. Gubarev — and in the speeches by Communists G.V. Belov, Yu.V. Yevdokimov, V.N. Mayorov, Yu.V. Mikhaylenko, V.P. Pavshenko, and M.N. Prokofyev chief attention was focused on shortcomings and ways to eliminate them. They suggested specific measures to strengthen party influence on enhancing vigilance and combat readiness under conditions of a tense international situation and with regard to the changes taking place in the military-technical sphere and in the nature and methods of warfare.

Party work is work with people. Today more than ever it must be aimed at activating the human factor. And Communists themselves, above all, must increase the demands on themselves, improve the style of their activity and work in the spirit of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) Plenum decisions. But are the changes necessary today to be seen everywhere?

It was pointed out at the conference that certain Communists, while frequently repeating the words "acceleration" and "reorganization," undertake nothing in practice and remain in the thrall of inertia, conservative thinking, and the inability and sometimes even reluctace to change their customary forms of work. For example, the collective headed by Lieutenant Colonel V.B. Gronskiy achieved a good reputation. But time passed, and the healthy sense of dissatisfaction with what had been achieved evaporated in the party organization. The once exacting outlook on the state of affairs evinced by the leaders who are Communists became blunted. And that had been a real guarantee against complacency. Party members began working less among the masses and regarded all sorts of decisions and resolutions as the crowning of an affair and not as its beginning. Formalism was not slow to have an adverse effect on combat and political training results.

Mention was also made of party organizations where Communist Officers I.L. Pasko, Ye.A. Boltov, and a number of others are on the books and in whose internal party life the necessary change is not taking place. There the elected party organs do not exert an active influence on the resolution of questions of combat readiness. This problem attracted the attention of several speakers. It is necessary, they said, to resolutely enhance the organizing role of party committees and bureaus. It is time to break the mentality of worshiping the power of bits of paper and meetings. To work more in collectives, have a more profound understanding of the ccauses of failures, more concretely set yourself the aims of eradicating shortcomings, and persistently achieve them — this is the approach that is required.

Above all, it was emphasized at the conference, political departments and party committees and bureaus must face up to the problem of the professional training of officers. While not substituting for commanders, it is necessary to use party work methods to actively influence the attitude of officers to improving their combat skill. Largely due to the fact that the party organization lost sight of the fulfillment of socialist pledges by officers, only one officer in the unit in which Lieutenant Colonel I.P. Antonov serves, achieved excellent results in combat and political training.

The keynote speakers and the other speakers particularly emphasized the need to strengthen party influence on the profound mastering of hardware by officers and on enhancing the skills of controlling combat with an aerial opponent.

Air Defense servicemen must be ready to intercept an aerial opponent at any moment. Here it is particularly important to measure everything with the yardstick of real combat. This is why instances of even the slightest indulgence and of oversimplification in combat training cannot be tolerated. To permit them means losing party principledness. Unfortunately, such a thing is to be observed. In particular, the party organization where communist officer V.D. Sachkov is on the books was rebuked for this. Indulgences were frequently permitted in the unit in the study and care of hardware, training sessions for combat crews were organized in a stereotyped way, and a complex situation was not created on exercises. That did not arouse alarm in the party organization. As a result, combat firing exercises were carried out to a low standard.

Lieutenant Colonel V.I. Dobrynin mounted the rostrum. He spoke with concern about the fact that shortcomings in the domestic conditions of servicemen and members of officers' and ensigns' families are excused in some places by the specific nature of military service. Of course, the remoteness of certain garrisons and local natural conditions play a definite part here. But the Communist is right: This is frequently used just to cover up a callous attitude to people's needs, interests, and requirements.

It is the task of every commander, political organ, and party organization to keep these questions at the center of their attention, and this was stated in an acute and principled way at the conference.

Lieutenant General A.Ya. Kostin, member of the Military Council and chief of the District Political Directorate, delivered a report on the Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000.

The conference was addressed by Chief Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, commander in chief of the Air Defense Forces and USSR deputy defense minister.

Participating in the work of the conference were A.N. Soshnikov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Section; L.I. Matveyev, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; and Colonel General S.A. Bobylev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Air Defense Forces Political Directorate.

Kulikov Addresses Leningrad MD Party Conference

PM161504 [Editorial Report] Moscow *KRASNAYA ZVEZDA* in Russian 15 January 1986 First Edition carries on page 2 a 2,000-word article entitled "Restructuring Requires Specificity" by correspondent Colonel A. Yurkin. The article, carried under the "Party Conferences" rubric, gives an account of speeches and reports delivered at the Leningrad Military District party conference on a date not specified. The conference focused its attention on the need for greater "exactingness" and an "uncompromising struggle against shortcomings" and discussed the Draft Basic Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1986-1990 and the Period Through 2000. The article notes that the conference was addressed by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, and Yu.F. Sobolev, first secretary of Leningrad Party Obkom.

Shabanov Addresses Transacaucasus MD Party Session

PM161225 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Jan 86 First Edition p 4

["Our correspondent" report under the rubric "Party Conferences" and the general heading "The Task Is Set by People"]

[Text] Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District — The district party conference has been held, at which the results of work by party organizations in the period under review were discussed and measures were outlined to step up party influence on the resolution of tasks in combat readiness and in ensuring a fitting greeting for the 27th CPSU Congress.

The report by Lieutenant General V.L. Gulevich, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the district, and Colonel B.M. Zabelin, secretary of the party commission under the district Political Directorate, and the speeches of Colonel General K.A. Kochetov, commander of the district, Colonel General A.I. Shirinkin, and other Communists discussed concrete ways of increasing the militancy of party organizations and improving the work style of cadres, political organizers, and party organizations in the spirit of present-day party requirements.

The conference was addressed by D.I. Patiashvili, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, Z.A. Chkheidze, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, and Army General V.M. Shabanov, USSR deputy defense minister.

Taking part in the conference were D.L. Kartvelishvili, chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, B.V. Nikolskiy, V.N. Konovalov, second secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, and Yu.P. Kochetkov, second secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee.